John Carter Brown.

BOUND BY F. BEDFORD

NEVVES
Of Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

WITH
The true Deſcription of GVIANA:

As alſo a Relation of the excellent Gouernment, and much hope of the proſperity of the Voyage.

Sent from a Gentleman of his Fleet, to a moſt eſpeciall Friend of his in London.

From the Riuer of Caliana, *on the Coaſt of* Guiana, *Nouemb.* 17. 1617.

LONDON,
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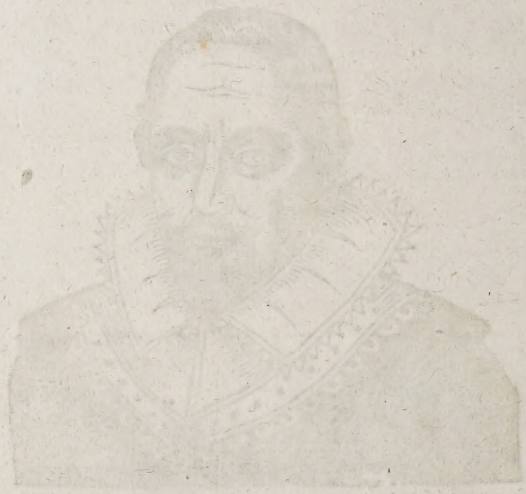

RPJCB

JOHN CARTER BROWN

NEWES OF
Sr. *Walter Rauleigh.*

IN theſe queaſie and moſt dangerous times, wherein Truth is manacled by Opinion and Imagination, euery man making his owne thoughts a Comment vpon other mens labours, and by ſcrues or wreſts winding euery deſigne to that which beſt ſuites with their fancies: I could not chuſe but borrow ſo much time from the neceſſitie of mine occaſions, as to acquaint you with ſome particular paſſages in our voyage: Which though in the value it may be much ſhort both of what your ſelfe and others expect, becauſe at this time our deſigne is but an Embrion, conceiued, and farre from that happy perfection to which I doubt not (the diuine will aſſiſting vs) but wee ſhall, to the comfort of our noble and good friends, and the honour of our Nation, with all proſperitie of for-

tune bring to passe: Yet in as much as I know the
Against Back-biters. malice of many enuious and euill disposed people, who build the ground-worke of their owne honors vpon other mens disgraces, and with the venome of their aspersions seeke (as much as in their malice lies) to poyson the worthy labours of the most noble attempters. To which our Voyage (being most hopefull to our friends, and most dreadfull to our contraries) is infinitely subiect, and that such rancour doth await and follow vs, as the great *Leuiathan* of the Sea pursueth the *Bonittos*, I doubt not but my present Relation shall giue you (whose vertue I seeke onely to satisfie) that assurance of good hope in our attemptings, as shall arme you against whatsoeuer slander or impuration shall be able (in misty thicke fogs of disdaine) to throw before you.

And albeit to the iudgement of euery vertuous good man, there needeth no other Apologie for the hope of our successe, then the wisdome, experience, and vndefatigable labors, in the like designes, of our Generall, who now setting all Christendome; nay, almost the whole world at gaze vpon him, if hee should not to such beholders giue a renowned satisfaction, it were against all rules of worth and policie to imagine. Yet aboue all, this mee thinkes should satisfie euery reasonable soule, and make Enuy feede onely vpon his owne Serpent, when not alone the entyre wisdome of our Land, but the suffrage and allowance of our Soueraigne (who is the very soule of that wisdome) doth

doth both giue way to our action, whose goodnes what man would be so ingratefull to abuse, or what folly could be so strong in any sencible soule, as to seeke to goe inuisible before God.

But Sir, these arguments are needlesse against a slander of such weakenesse, nor will I trouble your eares with a confutation of them, who stand already confounded in all good mens opinions: suffice it, that hitherto our successe is answerable to our hopes, and our hope as strong as any that hath passed from our Kingdome since the first discouery, and no doubt but the end will bring forth as worthy, if not a much better issue: In as much as wee haue had both the cleare lights of all other mens experience, and the approued knowledge of a great part of our designe in our Generals noble and personall tryall.

Besides, wee know that the tops of hye Scales, Mountaines, or Pyramides are not to be attained vnto by leaping or iumping at, but by slow degrees, and by secure and safe steps, euen *lento pede*, as the Parrat climbes with both beake and feete: For if wee looke into the courses of all the most excellent men of our Nation which haue made it as famous for sea-actions as any Nation in the world, we shall finde, how euen by little and little, as *Hannibal* with Vinegar wasted the *Alpes*, and made a passage (where neuer any before was discerned) for not himselfe alone, but a whole Army to passe ouer: So our famous and excellent Attempters haue by degrees, man after man, adding step vnto

keep, made such a way ouer the whole world, that except the very heart of all, (which as in the Anatomy of mans body, it is not to be found out, or toucht, till a man haue past through first both all the exteriour and interiour members, and so likewise of the braine: Nature as it were defending all her most excellent workes from euery ordinary assault and inuasion) so there is at this day not left any Climate vnsearcht or vndiscouered, but onely this, which as for its site and place, being the middle of the world, and also for the excelleney of it, may well be stiled *The heart of the world*, as the most principall and renowned part of it. At which if it be our fortunes to arriue, the worke will be worthy the Doer, and a fayre Iewell for his Crowne, who is the Royall Author and Comforter of so great an Attempt, by so many Kings and Princes attempted, and yet vnachiued.

And that wee may walke vp this Scale, with as much ease and safety, as all mortall hope can allow vs, let vs turne backe our eyes and looke into the actions of most of the most famous & noble Gentlemen which haue gone before vs, and made those most fayre and large paths, through which we daily walke: wee shall see that M. *William Haukins*, the Father of Sir *Iohn Haukins* a man of infinite vertue and great action made his first Discoueries but to the Southerne Ilands, called the *Grand Canaria*, and found there great Trade, and great Commoditie: which for the benefit might well haue taken vp the rest of any mans minde (whose end had beene

M. *William Haukins* his trauell.

beene wealth and no other) but the Gentleman hauing a more worthy ayme, (though then in the winter and laſt quarter of his age) from thence diſcouered ſome part of the ſmall Ilands which belonged to the Weſt Indies, learnt intelligence of the maine: and out of his iudgement ſaw what was fitteſt both for Traffique and other more materiall Diſcoueries. This (not able to furniſh himſelfe) hee imparted to his moſt worthy Sonne Sir *John Haukins*, and making him rich with his knowledge, ſo armd him for the Enterpriſe, that in the yeare 1562. hee made a Voyage thither, with three ſmall Ships, and but 100. men, and made Diſcouery of the Iland of *Hiſpaniola*, *De Plata*, *Monte Chriſti*, and the Ilands of *Caicos*, where by way of traffique hee made ſuch merchandiſe that hee not onely laded all his owne ſhips, but diuers other Hulkes which he there hyred, and ſo returned home with more wealth and honour then euer any had done before his time. Sir *Iohn Haukins* Trauell.

Yet ſince he had gone not a ſteppe higher then his father had done before him, and made the ſeale no larger nor eaſier for others that ſhould purſue him; out of the excellency of his diſpoſition and loue to his Country, in the yeare 1564. hee betooke himſelfe to the Sea againe, and with a Fleet of foure Ships and 170. men, went againe to the Weſt *Indies*, and in his way did diſcouer the Iland *Sambula*, and other partes of *Affricke*: thence to the Iland called *Sancta Dominica*, ſo to *Margarita*, thence to *Tortuga*, after to *Barbarotta*, then Sr *Iohns* ſecond Voyage.

then to the Ilands of *Curaſao*, *Rancharie*, *Rio de la Hacha*, and others, thence to Cape S. *Anthony*, and ſo to the ſandy Ilands: and laſtly, by *Florida*, where he ſhowed that excellency of good nature and rare humanity to certaine diſtreſſed Frenchmen, that the remembrance will liue, whilſt there liues any record of gooodnes, or any thankfulnes in France: and thus he returned home the ſecond time laden with as much wealth and honor, as euer any had done before him, and to this braue Heroicall Scale of Diſcouery, had now added diuers noble and ſpacious Stayres, which albeit might very well haue deterd him from any more trouble and vexation, both conſidering the goods and goodnes he had gotten, and the honorable places, with the fauour of his deareſt Soueraigne.

Sr *Iohns* third Voyage.

Yet all this not valued with the debt hee owed his Country, he went againe the third time to Sea with a Fleet of Sixe faire Ships, and traded in all ſuch places as he had traded in before: and moreouer diſcouered *Carthagena*, and diuers other Ilands about it, after went to S. *Iohn Vllua*, and other pars bordering vpon *Mexico*, where hee made himſelfe Maiſter of twelue Ships, in value, worth two hundred thouſand pounds, and ſeazed the Iland: But out of his noble nature (conſidering the amity at that time betwixt Spaine and England) reſtored all againe: which, had his ends tended as much to lucre, as his enemies did to perfidie and trechery, he might not onely haue brought

brought home that, but fixe millions of treasure more, all which was at his Commandement: thence he searched the whole Bay of *Mexico*, and thence went to *Ponte Vedra*, and so returned home.

In this Discouery hee got great perfection of knowledge touching the wonderfull wealth and riches of those Southerne parts, and though hee had done more then any English man before his time, yet he saw there was a superexcellence remaining as it were hidden, and possible to bee found out; at which with all his endeauours hee aymed most earnestly, onely he found that a greater strength & a greater industry, thē either he was yet maister of, or had occasion to vse, must be imployed in the same, and therefore the fourth time he returned vnto the Sea with 27. tall Ships, and 2500. men: But it pleased God the designe should be preserued either for some other man, or some other time, so that Sir *Iohn Haukins*, falling sicke dyed at S. *Iohn de Puertorico*, and by that meanes the great end of the iourney fayled, yet did hee leaue behind him such good examples for imitation, and so faire a scale for others to ascend by; that many became his Schollers, and howsoeuer their renownes wanne to themselues particular names of particular eminence, yet they arriued not beyond him or got a skill that was to him vnacquainted. Sr. *Iohns* fourth Voyage.

Onely that most famous and worthy Knight Sir *Francis Drake*, who had (as it is reported) taken Sir *Francis Drakes* trauell.

from

from him the moſt and greateſt part of his breeding, being (as ſome men ſay) for a long time his ordinary houſhold Seruant, and one that had attended him in the ſucceſſe of ſome of his voyages, ſeeing and aquainting himſelfe with the happy rules of ſuch a happy maiſter, betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1572. and diſcouered moſt of the hithermoſt parts of the ſmall Ilands of *America*, and returned home with more knowledge then ſubſtance, and yet with more ſubſtance then might defray the charge of three times ſuch a voyage, by the ſtrength of which ſucceſſe he made him ſelfe fit for the Sea the ſecond time, in the yeare 1577. in which Voyage hee made himſelfe more familiar with all the richeſt parts of the Weſt *Indies*, and with ſome parts of the maine body of the ſame: and ſo returned home with a competent ſubſtance, yet farre inferior to the largenes of his mind, becauſe theſe two firſt attempts ſtill opened to his iudgement matters of much greater hope and renowned conſequence, ſo that the third time againe he put to Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1585. with a full reſolution to doe ſomthing anſwerable to the greatnes of his heart, and the honor of the Nation he challenged, and in this voyage he went about the circumference of the whole World, and returned home with his Ship laden with gold and treaſure, of that infinite and ineſtimable value, that neuer any man before him attained to any ſmall degree in his compariſon, and yet in this vnſpeakeable Iourney for infinite wealth and

Sir *Francis* ſecond Voyage.

Sir *Francis* 3. Voyage.

and infinite labour, (not any mortall man hauing formerly done the like) the experience he gained did ſo farre precede his riches, that hee made it of no value, and knew that there yet remayned that vndiſcouered (at leaſt out of Chriſtian commandement) which would make all hee knew, pittifully poore & of no reckoning: and therefore to achiue this *Magiſteri* or true Philoſophers ſtone, being indeed the mother of all mynes and perfect treaſure, he againe betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1595. with a very goodly Nauy, and many moſt noble and worthy perſonages, admirably well experienced both in Land and Sea ſeruices: but it was not the pleaſure of the euer-liuing God, that by him the worke ſhould be finiſhed, and therefore in this voyage he ſickned, and in the Weſt-*Indies* dyed, ſo that the end of the Iourney being by a two-fold way defeated, as by his death, and the taking of a certaine ſurgeon which belonged to a Ship called the *Salomon*, as alſo by the taking of another Ship called the *Francis*, and by them the whole Voyage diſcouered to the enemy, the reſt of the Fleet was inforced to returne home altogether vnſatisfied.

Now whilſt theſe Gentlemen were thus ſearching the South and South-weſt parts of the world, and had almoſt brought their hopes within a ſtep or two of the higheſt Scale, an honorable emulation raiſed vp diuers other Gentlemen of like vertue and fitneſſe for action, to ſearch into the North and North-weſt Seas, for the finding out

Sr. Hugh Willoughbies trauels to the North.

of the easiest and most safe wayes into the East *Indies*, a place esteemed for riches equall with the former: but in merchandise by much far beyond it, and in this Discouery Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was exceeding well deseruing, who made diuers faire steps to the Scale, and though he perished and died in the action, yet hee left such excellent hopes behind him that many became pursuers of his proiect, amongst whom none is more remarkable and exquisite then that famous worthy Gentleman, Sir *Martin Forbisher* Knight, who by many experiences and intelligences of the state, condition, Climate, and height, of *China*: knew that if a way might by any industry bee found out from the North-west to lead vnto the same, that then it must needs be most short, most easie, & most safe, and that doubtlesse the wealth which would arise by rich Merchandise from thence, would exceed the whole trade of the world beside, nay that the mines, which was hopefull there to bee found, might goe neere to counteruayle the great hopes which were built on the South-west, if not exceed it. And thereupon hauing all those experiences, which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* had left behind, together with his owne knowledge, he betook himselfe to the Sea in the yeare 1576. with two good Ships, and hauing past the faire Iland, and *Swinborne* in Scotland, he came to *Fowlay* in Friesland, thence to *Labrador*, so to the Ilands *Gabriels* and *Bourshers*, where he saw and conferred with many people of that Iland, being a Sauage people, much like

Sir *Martin Forbisher* to China.

like vnto the *Tartars*, with broad faces, flat noſes, and long blacke hayres below their ſhoulders, their attire onely Seale skinnes, nor is there betweene the men and women any difference, more then a few blew ſtreakes downe their cheekes and about their eyes, theſe hee ſaw on the water, not on the land, in certaine ſmall Boates which were made of Seale skinnes, being ſharpe at each end and broad in the bottome, with ſmall wooden keeles made of broad ſplinters, and in ſhape or proportion not much vnlike vnto the Spaniſh Shallops. With theſe people, whom he inticed to come to him by all faire and gentle meanes, and by giuing them certaine thrid poynts and other toyes, in which they infinitely delighted, hee had very much conference, both touching the nature of thoſe Seas, and other occurrents meet for his Diſcouery, by whom he vnderſtood that the yeare time being then ſpent, and the Ice in thoſe places infinitely increaſing, it was at that time impoſſible to attempt further, without moſt aſſured loſſe, which accordingly hee found by his owne experience, and therefore returned homeward by *Trumpets* Iland, and other places which both for victuall and freſh water he found of great conſequence for the furthering of this Diſcouery hereafter.

Now hauing thus erected theſe few ſteps to this much wiſht for Scale, and finding great hope likely to enſue vpon the attempt, hee betooke himſelfe againe to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1577. and taking a better aduantage of the yeare time

Sir *Martin Fr.* cond Voyage to Catayo.

time, passed all the former places, which before he had discouered, and from thence held his course euen vnto the maine of *Cataia*, though with many dangers and interruptions: for not any man that seeketh wayes vnknowne, but must of necessitie many times erre, neither can the iudgement be satisfied by the first superficiall sight of the eye, but by a more serious time to contemplate and meditate vpon the same, discourse euer crowning all actions with perfection. And hence it came that making a longer stay vpon this Coast, then before hee imagined any necessity would haue drawne him, the yeare time so passed on, that hee could by no possible meanes proceed further in the discouery, but was forced to approue what particular profits he could finde in that place to recompence his trauell, finding by the Climat & all other good likelihoods, that of force there must be something of great valuation: whereupon, after some curious search of many well experienced men in Mynerall busines (which at that time attended vpon him) hee found at length certaine strange Mynes which yeelded a kinde of blacke shining Ore, both massy and wealthy, which they called the blacke stone, and by such small tryall as that place (with the accommodation of their Shipping) could afford them, they found it a very rich Gold-Ore, so that not being able to stay there to refine any great quantitie thereof, as well for the necessitie of the yeare time, as the want of other most necessary prouisions, hee presently laded all his Ships with

Gold Mynes in Cataya.

that

that Ore, being one tall Ship and two ſmaller Barkes: and then taking a man, a woman, and a childe of that Country into his ſhip alſo, hee returned with them home into England, to the much contentment of the Queenes Maieſtie his Soueraigne, and all other aduenturers which had then ſhared in his fortunes: and ſtill he found an increaſe of his hopes, and made his way larger and larger, ſo that the third time hee put forth to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1588. But it pleaſed God that he could not perfect his intent, onely returned home with much wealth, and a great deale of knowledge, which hath ſince beene purſued by diuers worthy Aduenturers, and though not perfited in that exquiſite height and perfection which the greatnes of their mindes and wiſhes aymed at, yet ſtill it gaue that luſtre and ſtrong hope of ſucceſſe in the action, that a very noble and worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Cauendiſh*, led as well by their former attempts and experiences, as alſo by his owne knowledge drawne from certaine approued aſſurances and intelligences, touching the wonderfull, and almoſt vnexpreſſible wealth of *China*, with great iudgement and aduice of many moſt excellent Seamen, ingaged himſelfe into this worthy diſcouery, and finding many hard difficulties in the North-weſt paſſage, by good aduice reſolued to try the contrary, which is the South-weſt, knowing that of neceſſitie thoſe lines muſt in the end meet in one period: And therefore with all good accommodations he betooke himſelfe to

Sr Martines third Voyage.

Mr Thomas Cauendiſh his Trauell.

the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1586. and passing the *Grand Canaries*, came to *Cape Verde*, and thnece to the Tropicke Line, discouering all the hithermost parts of the East Indies; and from thence attained the very maine and body of *China*, where he fraught his Ships with that wealth (as Cloth of Gold, Tyssue, Velvets, Sattens, Damaskes, and a world of other commodities of no lesse value) that it is thought, excepting *Drake*, not any Englishman euer returned with the like wealth, insomuch that it set a world of noble hearts on fire, to enter into the like action.

But hee hauing compassed an end of his profit, (but not of his experience) refused to returne back againe by one and the same way, but keeping his course forward, went round about the whole Circumference of the earth; and in the end came into England without any abatement of the great substance hee had formerly attained, to the infinite ioy of all his friends, the great honour of the Kingdome, and the much admiration of all forraine Nations.

But did this Experience giue him a full satisfaction, or shew that end to his designes, that hee might with his honour or reputation say with *Hercules, Ne plus vltra?* No surely, but after a cleane contrary manner, opened vnto him such a fayre way to greater glory and renowne, that he accounted this neyther worthy of his boast, nor fit in any small degree to contayne the least part of his actions: being in comparison of those things which hee

hee heard there related, (and indeede not farre remoued from that Continent) but poore, base and beggarly.

The glory of which famous action so inticed him, that the second time he went to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1591. so accommodated with all necessary prouisions, both of men, munition, and victuals, that not any Gentleman euer went forth (in his owne particular) better or more brauely prouided. But it pleased God (who is the strength and guide of these actions) not to marke him out for this great worke: for in this Voyage hee sicknned and dyed, whose greatest directions liuing inclosed in his owne brest, the Voyage queld, and his ships returned home againe for England, but the infinite profit which hath sprung from his example may be beheld in our East Indian Trade, the like whereof I thinke no Nation in the world can boast, being of all other the wealthiest, the fruitfullest, and the most certaine, affording vs not onely a nurcery of Merchants and Sea-men, but such an inuincible strength of Shipping, and other warlike acoustrements, that any Nation vnder the Sunne may tremble to offend vs. M. *Cauend'sh* his second Voyage

To these Discoueries I could adde the Discouery of *Virginia*, by the euer memorable and valiant Knight Sir *Richard Grinuile*, and the Plantation there: which doubtlesse promiseth and already restoreth much benefit to our Kingdome, hauing continued there almost from the yeare 1585. till this houer; and how euen in that Discouery hee Sr *Richard Grinuile* his Discouery of Virginia.

both

both heard and vnderstood of the incomparable and not to be equald wealth which yet lay hidden in the South parts of *America.*

But I feare I haue troubled your eares already too much with my tedious digression, which is not altogether vaine and impertinent, since by it you may see how euen from the infancy of our English trauell, euery man hath had a noble ambition, and most probable assurances of good hope to attaine a height of honor and wealth, which yet rests vnatta ned: At which questionlesse our Generall bends his ayme, being diuers wayes wooed and induced thereunto, more then any Englishman whatsoeuer, both in respect of his former experience (at this day not to be paralleld) his wisdome, learning, and conference, with the experience of places he hath formerly held, that it is impossible any thing of note should bee hidden from him: Therefore to reconcile those things already written, with the Relation I intend to pursue, you shall vnderstand that whatsoeuer hath beene done formerly by any of those already rehearsed, or by any other, whether English, Spanish, Dutch, French, or any other Nation of Christendome, all their knowledges and experiences haue liberally beene brought to his remembrance; Loue, Dutie, his place of Authoritie, or the chance of Warre, tendering the same vnto him as a rent due to his noble minde and actions. And aboue all an English Knight, Sr *Robert Dudley*, was an especial man that long since both from his experience at sea (hauing consumed

Sir Walter Rauligh.

Sir Robert Dudley.

consumed infinite wealth and much time in these discoueries) as also by meanes of certaine Letters which he had entercepted from the Spaniards and taken in his Trauells, gaue our Generall a strong assurance, that yet there remained out of the hands of all the Kings and Princes in Christendome, in the South partes of *America*, the very Magazine of all rich Mettalls, and such an Empire as whosoeuer shall haue the fortune to conquer it, shall so darken all the actions either of *Cortez* or *Pescaro*, that nothing but pouerty will appeare in their deeds, neither *Mexico* nor *Peru* bee worthy to bee compared with it, and what Prince soeuer shall possesse it, shall be Lord of more gold, of a more beautifull Empire, and of more Cities and people then either the King of Spaine or the great Turke. At this questionlesse our hopes promise that his noble ends doe bend, for being full as great, and hauing beene much greater then any man whatsoeuer of our nation that hath followed the like course, to what should his great hart look? or what should hee dedicate to so gratious and mercifull a King as hee enioyeth, but the very toppe and Garland of all Heroyicall actions? But in as much as yet nothing is done worthy relation, because we are not yet arriued at the hithermost end of our designes, all our successe remayning in hope, and least my too much loue might make me too saucy in Propheſie, I will leaue all to his holy will which gouernes all; onely I will acquaint you with some particulars touching the

generall gouernment of our Fleete, which although other men doubtleſſe in their Voyages haue in ſome meaſure obſeru'd, yet in all the great Volumes which haue beene written touching Voyages, there is no preſident of ſo godly, ſeuere and Martiall gouernment, which not onely in it ſelfe is laudable and worthy imitation, but alſo fit to bee written and ingrauen in euery mans Soule, that couets to doe honor to his King and Country in theſe or the like attempts: The true Coppy of which Lawes, Articles, and eſpeciall Commandements, are theſe which heere after follow; and at this preſent we obſerue.

Orders

Orders to bee obſerued by the *Commanders of the Fleete, and land* Companies, vnder the charge and conduct of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, *bound for the South parts of America* or elſe where. Giuen at *Plimouth* in *Deuon.* the third of *May.* 1617.

Irſt, becauſe no action nor Enterpriſe can proſper (be it by Sea or Land) without the fauour and aſſiſtance of Almighty God, the Lord and ſtrength of Hoaſts and Armies, you ſhall not fayle to cauſe Diuine Seruice to be read in your Shippe morning and euening, in the morning before Dinner, and at night before Supper, or at leaſt (if there be interruption by foule weather) once the day, prayſing God euery night with ſinging of a Pſalme at the ſetting of the Watch.

Secondly, you ſhall take eſpeciall care that

God be not blaſphemed in your Ship, but that after admonition giuen, if the offenders doe not refraine themſelues, you ſhall cauſe them of the better ſort to be fined out of their aduentures, by which courſe, if no amendment bee found, you ſhall acquaint me withall: For if it be threatned in the Scriptures, that *The Curſe ſhall not depart from the houſe of the Swearer*, much leſſe from the Ship of the Swearer.

Thirdly, no man ſhall refuſe to obey his Officer in all that he is commaunded, for the benefit of the Iourney: no man (being in health) refuſe to wayte his turne as he ſhall be directed: the Saylors by the Maiſter and Boatſwaine: the Landmen by their Captaine, Lieſetenant and others.

You ſhall make in euery Ship two Captaines of the watch, who ſhall make choyce of two Soldiers euery night to ſearch betweene the Decks, that no fire nor candle light be carried about the Ship, after the watch ſet, nor that any Candles be burning in any Caben without a Lanthorne, and that neither but while they are to make themſelues vnready, for there is no danger ſo ineuitable as the Ships firing, which may alſo as well happen by taking of Tobacco betweene the Decks, & therefore forbidden to all men but aloft the vpper Decke.

You ſhall cauſe the Land-men to learne the names and places of the ropes, that they may aſſiſt the Sailors in their labours vpon the Decks, though they cannot goe vp to the tops and yards.

You

You shall traine and instruct your Saylers, (so many as shall bee found fit) as you doe your Land-men, and register their names in the Lists of your Companies, making no difference of Professions; but that all bee estemed Saylers and all Souldiers, for your Troupes will bee very weake when you come to Land, without the assistance of your Sea-faring men.

You shall not giue chase, or send aboard any Shippe, but by order from the Generall: And if you come neere any Shippe in your Course, if shee bee belonging to any Prince or State in league or amity with his Maiesty, you shall not take any thing from them by force, vpon paine of punishment as a Pirate, although in manifest extremity or want you may, (agreeing for the Price) relieue your selues with things necessary (giueing bond for the same) prouided that it bee not to the disfurnishing of any such Shippe, whereby the Owner or Merchants bee endangered for the Shippe or goods.

You shall euery night fall a sterne the Generalls Shippe, and follow his light, receiuing instructions in the Morning what course to hould, and if you shall at any time bee seperated by foule weather, you shall receiue certaine Billettes sealed vppe, the first to bee opened on this side the North Cape, (if there bee cause) the second to bee opened

at the South Cape: the third, after you shall passe 23. degrees, and the fourth from the height of Cape *de Vert.*

If you discouer any saile at Sea, either to windward or to lee-ward of the Admirall, or if any two or three of our Fleete, shall discouer any such saile which the Admirall cannot discerne: If shee be a great Ship and but one, you shall strike your maine top-saile, and hoyst it againe so often as you shal iudge it to be 100. Tunnes of burthen, as if you iudge her to be 200. Tunnes to strike and hoyse twice, if 300. thrice, and so answerable to her greatnes.

If you discerne a small Ship, you shall doe the like with your fore top-saile, but if you discouer many great Ships, you shall not onely strike your maine top-saile often, but put out your Ensigne in the maine top, and if such Ships or Fleet goe large before the winde, you shall also (after your signes giuen) goe large, and stand as any of the Flet doth, I meane no longer then that you may iudge the Admirall and the rest haue seene your signes and your so standing. And if you went large at the time of the Discouery, you shall hale oft your sheats for a little time, and then goe large againe, that the rest may know that you goe large, to shew vs that the Ships or Fleet discouered keep that course, so you shall doe if the Ships or Fleet discouered haue their tacks aboard, namely if you had also your tacks aboard at the time of the discouery, you shall beare vp for a little time and after

ter hale your sheat oft againe to shewe vs what course the Ship or Fleete holds.

If you discouer any Ship or Fleete by night, if the Ship or Fleete be to windward of you, and you to windeward of the Admirall, you shall presently beare vp to giue vs knowledge: but if you thinke you might speake with her, then you shall keepe your loofe and shoote off a peece of Ordnance to giue vs knowledge thereby.

For a generall rule, let no man presume to shoote off any Piece of Ordinance, but in discouering a Ship or Fleete by night, or by being in danger of the enemy, or in danger of fire, or in danger of sinking, it may be vnto vs all a most certaine intelligence of some matter of importance, and you shall make vs know the difference by this, for if you giue chase; and being neere a Ship, you shoote to make her strike; wee shall see and know you shoote to that end (if it be by day) if by night, we shall then know that you haue seene a Shippe or Fleete more then our owne; and if you suspect wee doe not heare the first piece, then you may shoote a second, but not otherwise, and you must take almost a quarter of an hower betweene your two pieces: If you bee in danger by a leake (I meane in present danger) you shall shoote two pieces presently one after another: And if in danger of fire, three pieces presently one after another.

In foule Weather euery man shall fit his sayles to keepe company with the rest of the Fleete, and not runne so farre a head by day, but that he may

fall

fall a sterne the Admirall before night in case wee should be set vpon by Sea, the Captaine shall appoint sufficient company to assist the Gunners, after which (if the fight require it) the Cabens betweene the Decks shall bee taken downe, all beds and sacks imployed for Bulwarks; the Musketiers of euery Ship shall bee diuided vnder Captaines, or other Officers, some for the fore-Castell, others for the waste, the rest for the poope, where they shall abide (if they bee not otherwise directed) the Gunners shall not shoot any great Ordnance at other distance then poynt blanke. An Officer or two shall bee appointed to take care that no loose pouder bee carried betweene the Decks, neere any linstocke, or match in hand: you shall saw diuers Hogs-heads in two parts, and filled with water, set them aloft the Decks: you shall deuide your Carpenters, some in the hold, (if any shot come betweene winde and water) and the rest betweene the Decks, with plates of lead, plugs, with all things necessary layd by them: you shall also lay by your tubs of water, certaine wet blankets to cast vpon and choke any fire, the Maister and Boat-swaine shall appoint a certaine number of Sailers to euery saile, and to euery such company a Maisters mate, Boat-swaines Mate, or quarter Maister, so as when euery man knowes his charge and place, things may be done without noyse or confusion, and no man to speake but the Officers: As for example, if the Maister or his Mate bid heaue out the maine

maine Top-saile, the Maisters mate, Boat-swains mate, or quarter Maister which hath charge of that saile, shall with his company performe it without calling out to others, and so for the fore-saile, fore top-saile, sprit-saile, and the rest: the Boat-swaine himselfe taking no particular charge of any Saile, but ouerlooking all, and seeing euery one doe his duty.

No man shall bord a Ship of the enemy without order, because the losse of a Ship to vs is of more importance, then of ten to the enemy, as also by one mans bording all our Fleet may be ingaged, it being a great dishonour to loose the least of our Fleet. Euery Ship being vnder the lee of the enemy shall labour to recouer the wind, if the Admirall indeauour it, and we find an enemy to leeward of vs, the whole Fleet shall follow the Admirall, Vice-Admirall, or other leading Ships within Musquet shot of the enemy, giuing so much liberty to the leading Ships after her broad side discouered, she may stay and trim her sailes, then is the second Ship to giue her side, and the third and fourth, which done they shall all take as the first Ship, and giuing the enemy the other side shall keepe him vnder a perpetuall volley: Thus must you doe to the windermost Ship of the enemy, which you shall batter in pieces, or force her to beare vp and intangle the rest falling foule one of another to their great confusion.

If the Admirall giue chase and bee head-most man, the next Ship shall take vp his Boat if other

order bee not giuen: or if any other Ship bee appointed to giue chase, the next Ship, if the chasing Ship haue a boat at her sterne, shall take her vp: if any make a Ship to strike, hee shall not enter her till the Admirall come vp.

The Musketiers deuided into certaine quarters of the Ship shall not deliuer their shot but at such distances as their Commander shall direct them: you shall take a speciall care for the keeping of the Ship cleane betweene the Decks, to haue your Ordnance in order and not cloyd with trunkes, and chests. Let those that haue prouision of victualls, deliuer it to the Steward, and euery man put his apparrell in canuase Clokebags, except some few Chests which doe not peste the Ship: Euery one that vseth any weapon of fire, bee it Musket or other Piece, shall keepe it cleane, and if hee bee not able to amend it being out of order, hee shall presently acquaint his Officer therewith who shall command the Armorer to amend it.

No man shall keepe any feasting or drinking betweene meales, nor drinke any healths on the Ships prouision: Euery Captaine by his Purser, Steward, or other Officer shall take a weekely account how the Victualls wast: The Steward shall not deliuer any Candles to any priuate man, or to any priuate vse.

Whosoeuer shall steale from his fellowes, either apparrell or any thing else, shall be punished as a thiefe, or if any one steale any victualls, either by breaking into the hold, or otherwise, hee shall receiue

receiue the punishment of a thiefe and the murtherer of his fellowes.

There is no man shall strike any Officer, be hee Captaine, Lieftenant, Ensigne, Sergeant, Corporall of the Field, a quarter Maister, nor the Maister of any Ship, Maisters mate, Boat-swaine, or quarter Maister, I say no man shall offer any violence to any of these, but the Supreame Officer to the inferior, in time of Seruice vpon paine of death: No priuate man shall strike one another vpon paine of receiuing such punishment as a Marshall Court shall thinke him worthy of.

No man shall play at Cards or Dice, either for his Apparill or Armes vpon paine of being disarmed, & made a Swabber; and whosoeuer shall shew himselfe a coward vpon any landing or otherwise, hee shall bee disarmed, and made a Labourer and carrier of victualls for the rest.

No man shall land any men in any forraigne parts, without order from the Generall, the Sergeant Mayor or other chiefe Officer, vpon paine of death; and whersoeuer wee shall haue cause to land, no Man shall force any Woman, bee shee Christian or Heathen vpon paine of death: And you shall take especiall care when God shall suffer vs to land in the *Indies*, not to eat any fruits vnknowne, such fruits as you doe not find eaten by birds on the tree or beasts vnder the tree you shall auoyd.

You shall not sleepe on the ground nor eat any new flesh till it bee salted, two or three houres,

which otherwiſe, will breed a moſt dangerous fluxe, ſo will the eating of ouer fat hoggs or Turkies: you ſhall alſo haue a great care, that you ſwim not in any Riuers but where you ſee the Indians ſwin, becauſe moſt of the Riuers are full of *Allegators*: you ſhall not take any thing from any Indian by force, for from thenceforth we ſhall neuer be releeued; but you muſt vſe them with all courteſie. And for trading or exchanging with them it muſt be done by one or two of euery Ship for all the reſt, and the price to be directed by the Cape Merchant, for otherwiſe all our commodities will bee of ſmall price, and greatly to our hinderance.

For other orders on the Land we will eſtabliſh them (when God ſhall ſend vs thither) by generall conſent, in the meane time I will value euery mans honor according to their degree and valor, and taking care for the ſeruice of God and proſperity of our enterpriſe.

When the Admirall ſhall hang out a Flag or Enſigne on the Miſſen ſhrouds, you ſhall know it to be a Flag of Counſaile to come aboard.

A Reference of the Voyage to *the Directions.*

BY these Orders and Commandements, you may see to what Coast wee are bound, and namely to the South parts of *America*, and no doubt to the onely best part therof: For as all the Springs and Riuers in the world haue but one head, namely, the Sea: so it is thought all the wealthy Mynes in the world haue but one Soueraigne, which is an Empire placed in these parts, and that is the great Empire of *Guiana*, ruled by the great Emperour *Inga*: of the great wealth and riches whereof *Francisco Lopez* and others thus report; That all the vessels of the Emperours house, Tables, and Kitchen were of Siluer and Gold, and the very meanest of all of Siluer and Copper, for the strength and hardnesse of the mettall: That in his Wardrobe were hollow Statues of gold, which seemed gyants, and Figures in proportion and bignesse of all the Beasts, Birds, Trees, and Hearbs, that the earth bringeth forth in pure Gold also, and

Of *Guyana*, and the wealth.

and of all the Fishes that the Sea and waters of that Empyre breedeth. Also there was Ropes, Budgets, Chests, and Troughs of Gold and Siluer; great heaps of Billets of Gold, which seemed wood marked out to burne; nay, that there was nothing in all that Empire (the most flourishing of the whole world) whereof there was not a counterfeit in pure Gold.

Besides, there was seene in a certaine Iland neare the Emperours Court, a Garden of pleasure, in which was all kinde of Garden-hearbs, flowers and trees, of Gold and Siluer. As also in other places diuers great infinits of Gold and siluer vnwrought, as in one place to the value of fifty two thousand Markes of pure Siluer, and one Million and three hundred twenty and sixe thousand and fiue hundred *Pesoes* in Gold.

A very strange custome.

Now it is to be vnderstood that all this wealth belonged but to one Emperour: for the custome of the Country is, that whosoeuer dyeth hath all his Treasure buryed with him, so that euen from the first Ruler to the Emperour now liuing, it is thought no lesse Treasure will be found in euery Monument; which how vnspeakable it is, I leaue to iudgement.

Martines his testimony, and first Christian that saw *Guyana*.

And this doth also witnesse *Martines*, a Spanyard, who liued seauen Moneths in the great Citie *Manoa* (which hee called *El Dorado*, the place of gold) with the great Emperour *Inga*, and saw with his eyes what *Lopez* had written. And further, he did affirme of himselfe, that when hee first entred into

to

to that Citie, (which for buildings, ſtate and popularitie, and all other outward excellencies, hee thought the goodlieſt in the whole world) it was neare noone, and then they vncouered his face (for in his whole trauell hee was led by the Indians blindfold before) and hee trauelled all that day till darke night, and the next day from Sunne-riſe till Sunne-ſet, directly forward within the Citie, before hee came to the Emperours Court which expreſſeth a maſſe of buildings farre beyond our apprehenſions.

But here it will be obiected by the curious, that without all queſtion if this were poſſible to be ſo, that the Conqueſt thereof had beene attempted many yeares agoe, and that the Spanyard who hath got *Peru* and *Mexico*, would not haue ſlept in a Deſigne of this great conſequence: Or if he had, that then theſe knowledges would haue inflamed all the great Spirits of Chriſtendome to haue ioyned their forces together in ſo worthy a Conqueſt. And ſurely the Obiection is true, nor hath eyther the Spanyard or other Princes beene ſloathfull in this attempt, though it hath pleaſed God their labours haue not hitherto taken effect. For firſt, the Marqueſſe of *Peſcaro* imployed *Oreliano* about the Diſcouery of this Empire in the yeare 1542. and hee was the firſt that found out the Riuer of *Amazons*, but failed in his firſt purpoſe.

A curious Obiection anſwered.

Oreliano the 1. attempter for *Guyana*.

After him *Ordace*, who was Knight of the order of S*t*. *Iago*, did attempt the ſame deſigne, vnder whom *Martines* (before mentioned) was maiſter of

Ordace the 2. attempter.

of the Munition, this *Ordace* was ſlaine by a mutiny vpon the Coaſt of *Guiana*, with all ſuch as likewiſe fauoured him; by reaſon whereof the attempt fayled, and few or none of the Company returned, beeing ſixe hundred foote, and thirty horſe.

Pedro de Oſua, the third attemptor.

After the death of *Ordace*, *Pedro de Oſua* a Knight vndertooke the attempt, and hauing ſpent much time and ſearch in the Riuer *Amazons*, and wearied his ſoldiers, was alſo by a mutiny ſtird vp by one *Agiri*, a man of meane quality, put to the ſword, and with him all ſuch as loued him.

Agiri the fourth attemptor.

Then *Agiri* being chiefe, tooke on him the attempt; but not being able by that Riuer to finde any paſſage to *Guiana*, he returned back, and committing diuers rebellious outrages, was in the end ouerthrowne in *Nueuo reigno*, and finding no way to eſcape, firſt ſlew his Children to ſaue them from defamation, and after himſelfe.

Ieronimo Ortal de Saragoſa, the fift attemptor.

After him ſucceeded in this enterpriſe *Ieronimo Ortal de Saragoſa*, but failing of his entrance was caſt on a contrary Coaſt, and ſo proceeded no further.

Don Pedro de Siluas, the ſixt attemptor.

Then followed *Don Pedro de Siluas*, but hee alſo entring by the Riuer *Amazons*, was by thoſe warlike Woemen defeated, and but ſeauen of his Company eſcaped, whereof but two onely returned.

Pedro Hernandez, the ſeuenth attemptor.

Then came *Pedro Hernandez de Serpa*, and vndertooke the action, but marching by Land to the

the Riuer *Orenoque*, was met by an Army of the *Indians* and ouerthrowne, so that of his whole power returned but eighteene persons.

This ouerthrow heard of the *Adalantado*, *Don Gonzales Cemenes de Casada* vndertooke the action, and fought his passage by the Riuer which is called *Papamene*, but he also, sayling in the true entrance, returned with the losse of much labour and cost: This *Gonzales* gaue his Daughter in marriage to a very braue and stoute Spaniard (but a little perfidious) called *Bereo*, binding him by his oath and honour to pursue the Action to his last substance, or the losse of his life, which *Bereo* vndertooke; and all be it hee had the experience of all those which had gone before, and of diuers others, and was well perswaded of their errours and mistakings, yet he sayled as much as any other, nor euer could come to any true light thereof till hee got conference with an antient King of that Countrey called *Carapana*. This *Bereo* was after taken Prisoner by Sir *VValter Rauleigh*, our noble Generall at Trinidado, from whom he exacted much of that hath beene formerly written in the yeare of our Lord 1595. at which time *Sir VValter* attempted the discouery of Guiana, and proceeded further therein (being but himselfe and one hundred followers of all sorts) then euer any man had done before; he entred by one of the maine branches of *Orenoque*, being nine in number which fall out of the North side, and seauen out of the South, and passed the Countrey of the *Tiuitinas*, which are

Gonzales Cemenes, the eight attemptor.

Anthonio Bereo the ninth attemptor.

Bereo taken Prisoner.

Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* first Discouerer of Guiana.

Of the Tiuitinas.

people that in the Sommer dwell in houſes on the ground, but in the Winter, vpon the tops of trees.

Of the Riuer Amana,

Thence he came into the goodly Riuer of *Amana*, on whoſe borders he ſaw grow aboundance of fruit Trees, good and pleaſant to eat, which was a very great reliefe to his Company when their victualls were ſpent, and ſuch ſtrange plants and flowers as was moſt wonderfull.

Of the Arwacas.

Then hee went to a Towne of the *Arwacas*, where hee found reliefe of victualls, and other neceſſaries, and a moſt delicate and ſweet Country, and in leſſe then fifteene dayes after hee came to deſcry the mountaines of *Guiana*: thence he went to the Towne of *Toparimaca* an Indian Caſiquy, which Towne is called *Arwacas*, and there feaſted, was refreſhed, and got a Pilot to bring him to *Guiana*; ſo that thence hee paſſed by the Iland *Aſſapano*, and the Iland *Icoana*: thence to the Ile *Ocaywita*, whence hee ſent two *Guianians* to tell the Lord of that Country of his comming, ſo he paſſed by the plaines of the *Samay*, which reach to *Cumana* and *Caracas*; thence hee went vp to *Aromaia*, which was the Country of *Morequito*, that was formerly ſlaine by *Bereo*, where in the Port thereof hee anchored, and the King of *Aromaia* came a foote, vnto him, being fourteene Engliſh miles, and brought him all ſorts of prouiſions, with this King (beeing a man of an hundred and tenne yeares old) Sir *Walter* diſcourſed in priuate, and vnderſtood that Country to bee a

The Iland Aſſapano, and others.

Sir *Walters* conference with the King of Aromaia.

part

part of *Guiana*, and withall he learnd from him the waies & paſſages to *Manoa*, the ſtrength & gouernment of the great Empire, and laſtly, the nature & diſpoſition of the people, and what Nations and Countries were aduerſe vnto them. After this diſcourſe Sir *Walter* gaue him leaue to depart, the old man promiſing him vpon his returne, all things neceſſary that hee ſhould want: Thence Sir *Walter* went to view the famous Riuer *Caroli*, and ſo to to the Iland *Caiama*: thence to *Canuria*, where he had conference with the *Caſſique* therof, and from him learned alſo more of the ſtate of *Guiana*, and of the great wealth, and of certaine Siluer Mynes, which were then vpon the borders of that Riuer, where hee then anchored, and that alſo hee was then very neere vnto *Macureguarai* the firſt ciuill Towne of *Guiana*: But now the time of the yeare being paſt, and the Riuers beginning to riſe and breake forth, hee could aſcend no further vpward by water, yet hee ſent diuers eſpeciall Gentlemen of good iudgement ouer the land, who diſcouered a great part of that Country, & himſelfe in perſon diuers places of eſpeciall account alſo, amongſt which hee beheld the wonderfull ſtrange fall of waters which fell from the Riuer *Caroli*, being about ten or twelue ouer-falls, euery one higher then another aboue the height of an ordinary Church ſteeple: but touching the excellency of the Country, the beauty, riches, ſweet ayre, and plenty of all things neceſſary for pleaſure, as deere, foule, fiſh, and other commodities no Nation in

The great riuer Caroli.

Diſcouery of Siluer Mynes.

The excellency of thoſe bordering countries.

the world could exceed it, and in this place hee found diuers very precious ſtones, and other Minerall things of great value, heere alſo he ſaw the great Lake of *Caſſipa*, from which in the Summer time is gathered great aboundance of grains of pure gold, and tooke alſo a full ſuruay of many other Nations adioyning to both ſides of that Riuer, but by this time the Riuers grew to an extraordinary height aboue their bankes, ſo as hee was compeld to proceed no further in the attempt at that time, but returned backe vnto his Shippes by the Eaſterly Coaſt, diſcouering all ſuch Nations as on that ſide they had not beheld, and in this returne he had conference with diuers Kings and Caſſiques of thoſe Nations, whom with his vertue, wiſedome, clemency, and noble carriage, he ſo wan vnto him, that they offered him all the aide and aſſiſtance (to any attempt he ſhould take in hand) that either their liues or eſtates were able to accompliſh; withall, giuing him an accompt for the defects of other mens attempts vpon that Country, and ſhewing him the ſafe and readieſt way how he might heereafter make himſelfe Maiſter of the ſame, with diuers other cautions of great conſequence, and heere alſo he got ſome ſtore of gold, of gold Oare, and other Iewels: hence hee came into the Country of the Caſſique *Putúma* who ſhewed him a wonderfull great Myne of Gold in manner of a Rock or hard golden ſtones, which without eſpeciall ſtrong engines which they wanted, was not to bee pierſt: Hence

The great Lake of *Caſſipa*.

Of gold mines

Hence hee came into another branch of the Riuer of *Orenoque*, called *Winicapora*, where hee beheld a mountaine of Christall, which to their eyes appeared like a white Church Tower of a most exceeding height: where also he saw and heard the greatest fall of water that any part of the world can produce. And in this place hee was assured there was many rich Diamonds and other precious stones of inestimable value, which were to be beheld a great way off. But the yeare time being spent, the ouer-flow of waters comming, and the way much impassible, at that time he would not come neare vnto it: here hee receiued a great number of Spleene-stones, and other wealth, besides much prouision of food and other necessaries. Here also he got further intelligence, and further assurances of ayd, if he should attempt any thing. Hence he came backe to *Assapano*, and thence with much danger to *Trinidado*, where hee found his ships, the sight and ioy whereof hardly any can expresse that hath not tryed the same hazard; and so thence returned home for England.

Of a Mountaine of Christall.

Neyther hath this Attempt beene approued onely by the Spanyard and English (as is before rehearsed) but hath also beene taken in hand by diuers braue spirits of France, as *Mounseir Villieres* and diuers others, which were here very tedious to repeate: but they all likewise fayled therein. For making their way by the Riuer *Amazons*, they were euer crost in their purpose,

Attempts by the French, for Guiana.

and could finde no certaine entrance into that wealthy Empire: yet notwithstanding, in that Riuer, and in the branches thereof they found great trade of Gold, which came from the borders of *Guiana*, and so euer returned home very wealthy, together with other rich merchandise of great estimation.

Thus you may see this *El Dorado*, or golden seate, hath beene sought by many worthy Spanyards, one Noble Englishman, and diuers Frenchmen, yet none so successfull as the English, which makes me Prophetiquely suppose, that the glory of the action is reserued for vs only, and the Kingdome such a Paragon and rich stone as shall adorne no crowne but the crowne of King *Iames*.

Hope of good hap.

The rest I leaue to their iudgement which shall reade what hath beene formerly written of it, or else these few protestations which doe follow.

Sir *Walters* protestation touching the wealth of *Guyana*.

First, Sir *Walter Rauleigh* himselfe protesteth from his owne sight and knowledge, that vpon this maine Riuer in which he sailed, whose branches doe runne and diuide into diuers Nations and Countries, aboue two thousand miles to the East and West, and eight hundred miles South and North, a man may see as many seuerall Kingdomes and Prouinces as may satisfie any industrious iudgement whatsoeuer; and of them, the most, eyther rich in Gold or in other Merchandise: that in this place the Souldier may fight for Gold, and pay himselfe in stead of

pence

pence with plates of gold a foot broad: that the Commaanders which shoot at honor and abundance, may finde there more beautifull Cities, more Temples adorned with Golden Images, more Sepulchers filled with Treasure, then eyther was found in *Mexico* or *Peru*: and that the shining glory of this Conquest would eclypse all the beames of the Spanish Nation.

Also hee saith, there is no Country which yeeldeth more pleasure to the Inhabitants, for the delights of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, and the rest, then these Lands which hee saw did. They haue also so many plaines, cleare Riuers, abundance of Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, Rayles, Cranes, Herons, and all other Fowle: Deere of all sorts, Porkes, Hares, Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, and diuers other sorts of Beasts eyther for chase or foode, that no Nation of the world can exceede them.

And to conclude, hee saith, that both for health, good Ayre, pleasure and riches, it is not to be equald by any Region eyther in the East or West: and that there is in it great store of Brasill-wood, and diuers Berryes which dye a most perfect Crimson and Carnation; and for painting, not all France, Italy, nor the East-Indies yeeld any such, for the more the skinne is washed, the fairer the colour appeareth.

Also there is great store of Cotton, of Silke, of Balsamum, and of those kindes most excellent, and neuer knowne in *Europe*. There are all

all ſorts of Gummes, of Indian Pepper, beſides what the Country may afford inwardly, which hee had not leaſure to ſearch, is yet vnknowne. Alſo the Soyle is ſo excellent and ſo full of Riuers, that it will beare Sugar, Ginger, and all commodities that the Weſt-Indies hath.

Eaſines for Nauigation.

Now for the eaſineſſe of the Nauigation, hee ſaith it may be ſayled in ſixe weekes thither, and in ſixe weekes backe againe: and by the way neyther be ſhoare, enemies coaſt, rockes, nor ſands; all which other Voyages are ſubiect vnto.

Alſo hee ſaith, the beſt time to ſayle from England thither, is in Iuly, becauſe the Summer in *Guiana* is in October, Nouember, December, Ianuary, February, and March, and ſo ſhipping may returne from thence in Aprill, and arriue at home in England, in Iune; and by that means neuer be ſubiect to winter weather, eyther comming, going, or ſtaying, which no doubt is an excellent comfort to all men that ſhall vndertake the Action.

And thus much touching his worthy and noble Relation, who being an eye-witneſſe, would not for his honour and vertues ſake abuſe his Soueraigne with vntruths.

The teſtimony of the Spaniards for the wealth of Guiana.

Now let vs ſee what the Spanyards ſay of this rich Kingdome. Firſt, *Alonſo*, a chiefe Gouernour in the *Grand Canaria*, ſaith; that there was a Land newly diſcouered, called *Nueuo Dorado*, in which was abundance of Gold, and wonderfull riches aboue imagination: that the courſe

to

to fall with it, was fifty leagues to the winde-ward to the *Marguarita.*

Againe hee saith in another affirmation, that in *Nueuo Dorado* lately found out there was gold in that abundance, as the like hath neuer formerly beene heard of, nor was any part of the world to be compared with it; and the like affirmeth *Domingo de Vera* who was Campe Maister and Generall for *Anthony Bereo* in this Discouery, and no lesse saith *Rodrigo de Caranca* Register for the Sea, and many others: So that to conclude your trouble and the tediousnes of my weary discourse, this Empire is that rich *Magazany* which yet hath her Maidenhead neuer sackt, turn'd, nor wrought, the face of the earth hath not beene turnd, nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance, The graues haue not beene opened for Gold, the Mines not broken with the sledge or pickaxe, nor their Images puld downe out of their Temples. It hath neuer beene entred by any army of strength, and neuer conquered or possessed by any Christian Prince: Besides by the report of all former Discouerers, especially our Generall, it is so defensible and easie to bee kept from the assaults of any inuaders, that if two Forts bee builded in one of the Prouinces which he beheld and tooke especiall note of; the flood setteth in so neere the banke where the channell also lyeth that no Ship can passe vp, but within a pikes length, of the artillery, first of the one, and afterwards of the other, which two Forts he supposeth will be a sufficient guard, both

The conclusion

both to the Empire of *Inga*, and to one hundred other seuerall Kingdomes, all lying within the great Riuer of *Orenoque*, euen to the Citty of *Quito* in *Peru*.

Of this Empire if it shall please God to make the King our Maister Soueraigne, what honor and reward it will bring him and his Subiects may easily bee coniectured by what is before written; and since it is or may bee vndertaken by his owne vassaile, and one who is bound in extraordinary bonde more then euery common Subiect, to spend the vttermost of his life in the same, no doubt but hee will effect it with that wisedome, diligence, and care which shall bee sutable to the greatnes of the action, and the trust reposed, being thus far forth further encouraged by *Anthonio Bereo* the Spaniard, who in great earnestnes, and vpon his Soules health protested, that hee had seene amongst diuers most antient Propheſies in *Peru* (at such time as that Empire was reduced to the Spanish obedience) one that affirmed, that from *Inglatierra* (which is to say, England) those *Ingas* should bee againe in time to come restored and deliuered from the seruitude of the former Conquerors, and this hee auowed to haue seene in diuers of their most principall and chiefest Temples, preserued with great reuerence and care, and till this day beleeued of all the Indians: Now an entrance in former yeares our Generall did make, as you haue read, with that successe that not any before or since hath euer equalled

A strange Propheſie.

qualled & diſplanted the firſt garriſons, if then now he ſucceed and haue fortune anſwerable to his rare wiſedome, induſtry and direction, whether it bee in this or any other to himſelfe onely concealed, there is no doubt but (God aſſiſting) hee will with ſuch honor and high thoughts, paſſe and go thorow the ſame, that his nation ſhall haue praiſe, his friendes comfort, and himſelfe the true aduancement of his merits.

But to giue you a little taſt of what hath ſucceeded in our preſent Iourney, you ſhall vnderſtand that we departed from *Plimouth* to *Corke* in Ireland, where after ſome refreſhment wee ſet ſaile out of the riuer of *Corke*, and thence ſailed more then three Moneths before we came to the Coaſt of *Guiana*, which albeit generally it bee euer run in ſeauen or eight weekes, yet were the windes ſo ſtrangely croſſe vnto vs, (a thing ſeldome ſeene in that paſſage) that in leſſe time we could not effect our purpoſe: So that vpon the ſeauenth day of Nouember laſt paſt, 1617. wee diſcouered the Coaſt of *Guiana*, during which time of our being at Sea, we had a great viſitation of Sickneſſe, ſo that many were ſicke, and ſome are dead, amongſt which, the moſt eminent perſons that dyed were theſe. Captaine *Iohn Pygot* our Lieftenant Generall, worthy Captaine *Haſtings*, my Lord of *Huntingtons* brother, a Gentleman of ſo much forewarde hope, and goodnes, that he was couerd with many teares, and much mourning; alſo there died Maiſter *Talbot* Scholler, which hath been long im-

ployed by our Generall; M. *Newball*, the maister Chirurgeon of our Generalls Ship, and others, with which I will not trouble your eares.

Vpon the discouering of the Coast, we came into the faire Riuer of *Caitana*, being (as it appeareth to me) a branch of *Oerenoque*, where my Lord, our Generall cast Anchor, and doth purpose to refresh his sick men, and to take in fresh water and other necessary prouisions, of which that Coast aboundeth, and so to proceed in his enterprise which God in his mercy prosper, for our hopes euery day grow stronger and stronger. This part of *Guiana* in which we now are, is to me a very Paradise, and so excellent in all perfections and beauties, that Nature seemes only here to haue her Temple; we haue euen now (being the Month of Nouember) a much more delicate Sommer, then is in England at Mid-sommer, the Sun and Ayre so wholsome & pleasant without offence or scorching, the trees & ground so brauely flourishing, and euery thing in Generall so absolute and full of fruitfull promise, that more cannot be by man desired: for mine own part I dare assure you, that in my life time I neuer saw or tasted more strange, more delicate, & more pleasant fruits, then heere we may continually gather in most infinite aboundance, being besides so wondrous wholsome and vnoffensiue, that I haue not heard any complaine either of surfet, or other accidentall sicknes, as wormes, fluxes & such like, which commonly follow the much eating of sweet and pleasant fruit. To enter into a Description of

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the beautifull prospect of this Country which wee now see, although it be but the out-borders and skirts of the Empire, so neare a neighbour to the maine Ocean, that in reason it should promise the least fertilitie; yet I say againe, to describe the goodlinesse thereof, the brauery of the Hils, and comlinesse of the vallies, both shadowed and adorned with goodly tall green trees; the pleasantnesse and coolnesse of the Riuers which runne and mixe themselues in the most conuenientest places, plentifully stored with fish of seuerall natures; the variety of rare coloured Birds which flie vp and down in euery place about vs, no colour almost vnder the Sun but being reuealed in their feathers: were to draw a Landskip of that excellent perfection, which no Art could better, hardly imitate. For truely hitherto to mine eye this Country hath appeared a very earthly Paradise, and therefore doubtlesse is full of strong promises, that our attemptings cannot returne without much honour and reward, a rent hopefully due to euery such noble action. But since it yet resteth in hope, I will leaue it to the will and direction of the great GOD of Heauen: To whose protection I refer you, with this assurance, that as our succesſe shall happen, and the action either decrease or diminish, so you shall by writing more amply vnderstand thereof.

From the Riuer of *Caliana* on the Coast of *Guiana*, this seauenteenth of *Nouember*. 1617.

R. M.

FINIS.

A View and Suruey of such Ships as were in the Riuer of *Thames*, ready to goe to Sea, vnder the command of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, and *of their names, tonnage, and number of men; taken* by certaine Gentlemen appointed thereunto by the Right Honourable *Charles Earle of Nottingham, Lord high Admirall of England,* the 25. of March 1618.

THE *Destiny of London*, of the burthen of 440. Tons, whereof Sir *Walter Rauleigh* goeth Generall, *Walter Rauleigh* the younger Captaine, *Robert Barwicke* Master, 200. men, whereof 100. Saylers, 20. Water-men, 80. Gentlemen, the rest Seruants and Labourers, 36. pieces of Ordnance.

The Starre, alias *The Iason of London*, of the burthen of 240. Tons, *Iohn Penington* Captaine, *George Cleuingham* Master, 80. men, one Gentleman and no more, 25. pieces of Ordnance.

The Encounter of London, of the burthen of 160. Tons, *Edward Hastings* Captaine, *Thomas Pye* Master, 17. pieces of Ordnance.

The Iohn and Francis, alias *The Thunder*, of the burthen of 150. Tonnes, Sir *Warham Sentleger* Knight Captaine, *William Gurden* Master, 60. Souldiers, 10. Land-men, 6. Gentlemen. 20. pieces of Ordnance.

The flying Ioane of London, of the burthen of 120. Tons, *Iohn Chidley* Captaine, *William Thorne* Master, 25. men, 14. pieces of Ordnance.

The Husband, alias *The Southampton*, of the burthen of 80. Tonnes, *Iohn Bayley* Captaine, *Philip Fabian* Master, 25. Mariners, 2. Gentlemen, 6. pieces of Ordnance.

A Pinnace called *The Page*, of 25. Tonnes, *Iames Barker* Captaine, *Stephen Selby* Master, 8. Saylers, three Rabnets of brasse.

FINIS.

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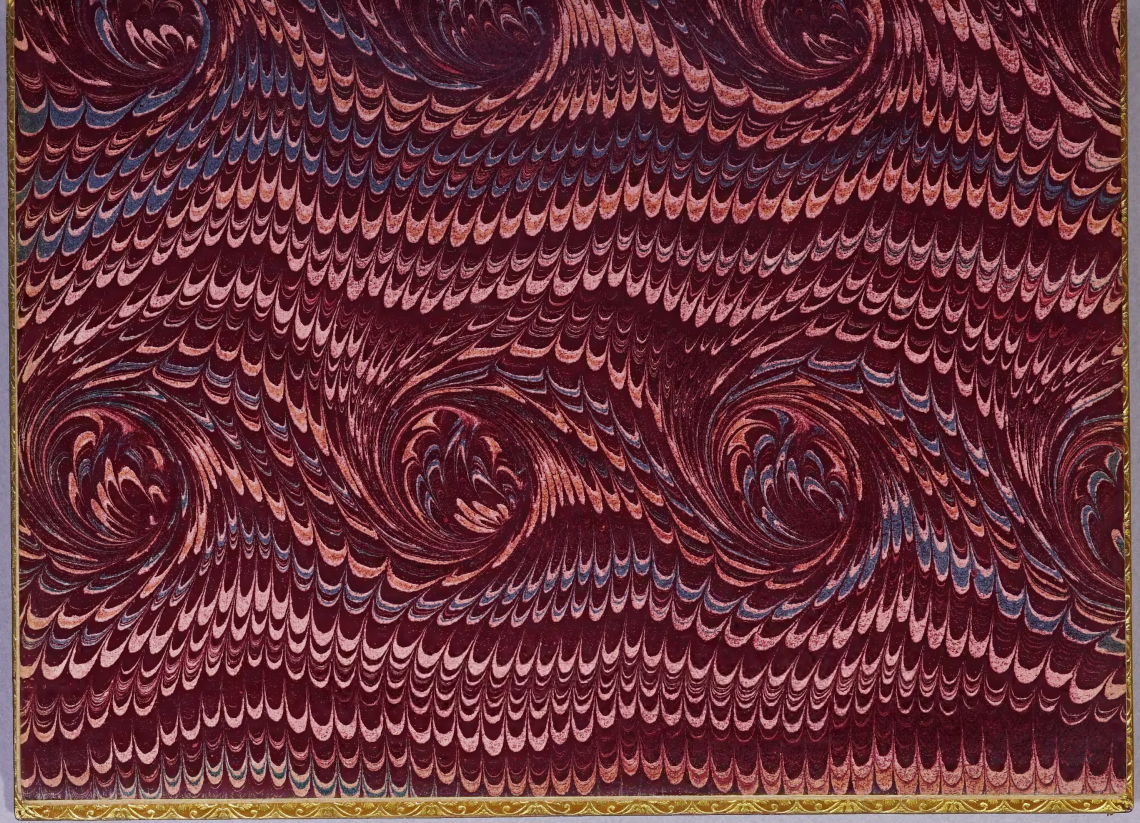
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